



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

years, the fact should be emphasized that it is not so much the number of specimens which have been received nor the amount of detail work which has been accomplished which determines the success or failure of an institution, but rather the impression which may have been made upon the community in inciting to higher ideals of life, and the quality of the contribution to the advancement of science and education which has been made.

FRANK C. BAKER,
Acting Secretary

THE LLOYD LIBRARY AND MUSEUM

THIS institution is legally a stock company, the stock being owned and the institution supported by Curtis G. and John Uri Lloyd, of Cincinnati, Ohio. Mr. C. G. Lloyd has erected the buildings and supports the botanical section, and Professor John Uri Lloyd supports the pharmaceutical department. The buildings and contents are transferred to the stock company, and funds are provided for its continuance when the life work of its builders is finished. It will never be sold, and will always be a free and public institution for the benefit of science.

Building No. 1 was erected by C. G. Lloyd in 1902, and was designed to contain both the books and the specimens, the two upper floors being devoted to the books and the lower floor to the specimens. During the short time that has intervened the library has increased so rapidly that the building is inadequate for its purposes, and during the past winter a new building has been erected to be devoted exclusively to the library. The old building, now known as the Lloyd Museum, will contain the herbarium and the mycological collection. The herbarium of pressed plants is estimated at about thirty thousand specimens, chiefly obtained by exchange by C. G. Lloyd during his earlier years. The mycological department contains many thousand dried specimens of fungi, particularly of the *Gastromycetes*, estimated at not less than five thousand different collections. There are more specimens of this family ten times over than

in all the other museums of the world combined.

Building No. 2 was erected in the winter of 1907 and 1908. It is four stories, 22½ by 72 feet. It is devoted exclusively to botany and pharmacy (with a section on eclectic medicine), and contains a collection of books among the largest on these subjects. The volumes have not been counted, but some idea of the number may be obtained from the following statistics: There are 6,253 linear feet of shelving, and the books now occupy 2,600 linear feet of this space. As a shelf is found to hold on the average 429 books to every 50 linear feet, the estimated number is 22,308 volumes. Cases have been placed in the upper floor, but the other three floors have only wall shelves, with provision made for floor cases in future as the needs of the library may require. When completely filled with shelving the library has a capacity of 11,413 linear feet, sufficient to shelve 98,000 volumes. If the collection of books continues to increase as it has in the past five or six years, the full capacity of this library will be taken in the next twenty years. The founders propose to make the Lloyd Library in time a practically complete library of its subjects.

LEHIGH UNIVERSITY AND THE UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL

On July 3, the University of Liverpool, acting on behalf of Lehigh University, under letters of attorney duly authorizing the act, conferred on Horace Field Parshall, the well-known electrical engineer, of London, the honorary degree of master of science. Mr. Parshall is an American, a graduate of the electrical course at Lehigh University of the year '87.

The letter of Vice Chancellor Dale, of the University of Liverpool, to Dr. Henry S. Drinker, president of Lehigh University, accepting this duty, is pleasing in its hearty expression of international comity. He says:

"The Council and Senate of this University have agreed to act on the suggestions that you make, and to confer formally on Mr. Parshall the honorary degree that has been awarded to him by the University over which you preside.